Filipino patriots. After American occupation, possibly the newspaper best known was the Manila *Times*, now defunct.

Periodicals now appear in English, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, and the dialects. The publications written exclusively in the English language claim the widest circulation, but this is undoubtedly because of the inclusion of government publications like the *School News Review.* The total daily newspaper circulation has been variously estimated, but is probably around 200,000. For a population of 14,000,000, and in comparison with the reading public of countries like the United States and Japan, these Philippine figures are pitifully small. The provinces are particularly lacking in newspapers. In the smaller municipalities only a meager dozen or so of the inhabitants keep abreast of public affairs by subscribing to periodicals.

While the Philippines has been lacking in quantity in newspaper circulation, on the other hand it has been fortunate in the quality of its publications. The Philippines has had associated with its press men and women of the highest repute. The roll-call includes the names of Jose Romero Salas, long dean of Philippine journalism5 Martin Egan and his talented wife, Eleanor Franklin Egan, formerly connected with the Manila *Times;* Frederick O'Brien, Cosmopolite of South Sea Island fame 5 Bill Lewis, or, to give him his British title, Sir Willmott Lewis 5 Carson Taylor, successful publisher of the sole remaining American daily; Walter Robb, editor of the *American Chamber of Commerce Journal;*

R. McCullough Dick, acclaimed as the ablest journalist in the Philippines and the composer of the perfect editorial; Carlos P. Romulo, the brilliant young publisher of a chain of newspapers, and Alejandro Roces, Sr., the Filipino Lord Northcliffe of Philippine journalism, to whom goes the palm for civic courage. The articles personally written by these men and women or for which they were responsible are of immense variety and number. The editorial most famous and which